

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
FRENCH SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising
a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
stationed in Hongkong, and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
5, 7 and 9, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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號五十四百一千八萬一第

日二十月六年辰丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1916.

二拜禮

號一十月七年五國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

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July 12th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMERALD OF
RUSSIA.
July 12th.—Shanghai, North China,
Japan via Nagasaki, United
States, South America and
Canada, United Kingdom via
Vancouver, at 10.30 a.m., per
s.s. EMERALD OF RUSSIA.
July 13th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon,
Australia, Western Australia,
New Zealand, India, Aden,
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a.m., per s.s. NELORE.
July 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9
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July 15th.—Straits, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and
Seattle, Wash., at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.
July 19th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. SHIZUKA
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Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. 860

FRENCH LESSONS

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10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 888

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
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3.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
7.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodor Order represent- ing Bank Notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. 500	

ON SALE

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Parsons's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c. &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1 Dock No. 2 Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 830 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 68 " 56 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,000 tons. No. 2 14,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. 480 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 68 " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 22 "
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HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
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GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 558 feet 3 inches
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 68 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 743

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 782

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with
Dairen-Seton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare
Shanghai to Dairen	Shanghai to Dairen	Dairen to Shanghai	Dairen to Shanghai
11.00	7.00	11.00	7.00
12.00	8.00	12.00	8.00
1.00	9.00	1.00	9.00
2.00	10.00	2.00	10.00
3.00	11.00	3.00	11.00
4.00	12.00	4.00	12.00
5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
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2.00	10.00	2.00	1

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an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14TH,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH—The World's Record Breaker,
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."
SATURDAY, JULY 15TH—The Great Gaiety Success,
"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
MONDAY, JULY 17TH—Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,
"GRUMPY."
TUESDAY, JULY 18TH—From the Shaftesbury Theatre,
"THE CINEMA STAR."
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH—James Welch's Greatest Success,
"OH! I SAY."
THURSDAY, JULY 20TH—The New and Revised Version,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."
FRIDAY, JULY 21ST—From the Royalty Theatre,
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."
SATURDAY, JULY 22ND—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY, JULY 24TH—The Evergreen Record Breaker,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: \$1.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1
Hongkong, 4th July, 1916.

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE THE

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OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

WILL OPEN
ON
WEDNESDAY,
July 12th.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1916.

BEER!

JUST LANDED:

A SUPPLY OF



CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TIENSIN'S TRADE IN 1915.

CHINESE MANUFACTURING
COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

In his report on the trade of Tientsin during 1915, Mr. F. W. Maze, the Commissioner of Customs, says:—

The net value of the trade of the port for 1915 was 123 million taels, an increase of 13 million over 1914, and a decrease of only 8 million from the record year 1913, when trade boomed exceptionally. This result is satisfactory, considering the number of disadvantages trade suffered from on account of the war in Europe. Import business was done on a restricted scale throughout the year, as manufacturers abroad were unable to quote on a c.i.f. basis or to give any firm price for forward delivery—freight and insurance rates ruling at the date of shipment having invariably to be at the importer's risk. Owing to the shortage of tonnage from Europe, importers were unable to guarantee any specified date of delivery to Chinese dealers, who were slow in appreciating the unusual conditions prevailing. Prices of all goods from Europe and America rose steadily, and at one time Chinese merchants declared that it was impossible for the local market to respond to these continued rises, being of opinion that business would come to a standstill if they continued. However, at the end of the year the dealers began to see more clearly that, no long as the war lasts, there is no hope for lower prices and easier conditions, and being also encouraged by more favourable exchange, began to place orders with local import firms more freely and at current prices. Fortunately, the shrinking import trade was largely compensated by increased exports, as the demand from abroad for the produce of North China was exceptionally brisk throughout the year.

With a view to keeping the port open during the winter season, the Haiho Conservancy Board, with the concurrence of the Board of Reference, inaugurated ice-breaking operations on the river and Bar during the year. There is every reason to suppose that under normal atmospheric conditions these operations will be successful, thus permitting steamers to come up to the Bund and discharge and load cargo at all times. The 1915-1916 season was perhaps somewhat milder than the average, but several spells of severe cold were recorded, and it has been conclusively demonstrated that without the ice-breakers navigation on the river and Bar would have been impossible, while it has been made equally clear that, given normal conditions, no insurmountable difficulties are likely to prevent the port being kept open to navigation throughout the winter months in so far as ice on the Bar and river are concerned. There must always remain, of course, the risks and uncertainties of drift ice in the Gulf, which local ice-breaking operations cannot, of course, affect.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The value of imports which reached Tientsin direct from foreign countries amounted to 40.64 million taels, and that of foreign imports from Chinese ports to 15.03 million taels, making a total value for foreign imports of 55.67 million taels. From this latter figure must be deducted the value of foreign goods re-exported, 2.81 million taels, leaving a net importation of 52.86 million taels. This total represents a decrease of 15.85 million taels compared with the figures of 1914, which was due to the disorganisation in Europe.

The cost of piece goods rose steadily during the year, owing to the difficulty in obtaining suitable dyes, as only a few of the old shades required could be obtained. There was a decrease under nearly every heading, except in a few Japanese lines, which found a market in China practically free of competition. As a result of the difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of cotton piece goods from abroad, the manufacture of these goods by Chinese factories in this province received a considerable stimulus. Factories equipped with modern up-to-date machinery were erected in several localities under Chinese management using Chinese labour, foreign experts being engaged to teach the best methods of manufacture and how to make the best use of the machinery.

The products of these factories correspond in weight and design to the imported goods, and compete profitably in the open market with similar goods manufactured abroad, the tendency among buyers being apparently in favour of Chinese-made goods in preference to the cheap varieties imported from Japan, or the higher and more expensive grades coming from Europe and America. A group of Chinese merchants have also placed orders in America for the latest spinning machinery, to be used in two new mills for the making of cotton yarn. If these prove a success, there is no doubt that similar plants will be erected in other parts of North China, and full advantage will be taken of the fact that this province is well able to supply its own needs with its own raw cotton.

Metals from Europe were very difficult to obtain, as the various Governments had prohibited the exportation of nearly all grades as well as machinery. This caused prices to rise nearly 300 per cent. Most of the metals which formerly came from Belgium and Germany were supplied from America. The importation of iron bars for 1915 was 29,32 piculs, compared with 93,741 piculs in the previous year, and only half of the amount of corrugated iron sheets was imported.

Owing to the already described difficulties in obtaining tonnage from Europe, the increased rates for freight and insurance, and the unfavourable exchange, the importation from Europe of nearly all goods classified under sundries fell off, but in order to supply the persistent demand from the China market, Japanese and American-made sundries were imported in considerable quantities. Large importations of Japanese sundries were made in the spring and early summer, but when local markets became unfavourable after the political crisis in May, sales were restricted, and large stocks were at one time said to be on the hands of the Japanese importers. The import of all kinds of naner from Europe fell to an almost negligible quantity owing to the increased cost and scarcity of pulp and the inability of mills to fill orders.

(Continued on next column.)

NANYANG RAILWAY AND MINING COLLEGE.

THE EVILS OF SQUEEZE.

The annual prize-giving and closing exercises in connection with the Nanyang Railway and Mining College were held at the college, on the 4th inst., when Taoyin Chow Ching presided over a large attendance of scholars, parents and friends, supported by Mr. F. O. Reynolds and Mr. S. H. Lum, principal.

After Mr. Lum had presented his annual report, Mr. Reynolds addressed the scholars and urged them in after life to look well to their reputations, to shew scamped work and, above all, to have nothing to do with squeeze. Squeamed work could be pulled down and put right, but once a reputation was ruined it could never be rebuilt. With regard to squeeze, it either meant that bad work was being put in or the job was costing more than it should, and he exhorted them to avoid squeeze as they would the plague. In China they had a fine field for work, but to serve her interests best they should first work for her and then for themselves.

Mr. F. C. Kao, chief manager of the Commercial Press, spoke of the anomalies that existed in the Chinese Government service at the present time. Engineers were doing the work of clerks, and the clerks of engineers, while important positions were only to be obtained by influence. He urged that in the young men of China lay the country's final salvation, provided they were ready to sacrifice themselves in order to work for her.

Taoyin Chow Ching also addressed the scholars and afterwards presented the prizes.

PEACE INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S.

At Lloyd's on May 22nd, says the London Mail, underwriters were charging 50 guineas to insure against a "declaration of peace" between Great Britain and Germany on or before December 31st next. At the rate indicates that in underwriters' opinion the prospects of an early peace are better than two months earlier, when the rate for the same risk was only 30 guineas per cent.

The import of Japanese-made paper, on the other hand, increased, but prices were high, and the supply insufficient to meet the demand. It would therefore appear that business in this commodity will continue on a somewhat restricted scale until the European situation is cleared. Cotton braid imported during the year under review amounted to 240,410 pieces, compared with 2,754,755 pieces imported during 1914, showing a decrease of 2,514,345. Kerosene oil fell from 42 million gallons in 1914 to 28 million gallons in 1915. During the early part of the year the trade in kerosene showed no advance. The companies here had large stocks on hand, and there was no change in price or other conditions. During the summer the Chinese estimated that all imported articles were too dear, but which was true of other articles, but not of kerosene. Nevertheless, the Chinese refused to purchase, with the result that there was a very slack demand and, consequently, trade fell off and likewise prices. However, with the resumption of exports at the beginning of the winter, there was more money in the interior, and Chinese immediately purchased freely, so that prices increased considerably. With the increase of prices and the fall in the price of Chinese seed oil to the former level of kerosene oil, business in the foreign articles again fell off. There was a considerable decrease in importation of timber, only three million square feet of softwood being accounted for, against 26 million in the previous year. It is stated that the market was overstocked at the beginning of the year, which probably explains the decrease.

RE-EXPORTS.

Large re-exports of aniline dyes took place during the year. Supplies from Germany ceased, but the stocks here were large, and the demand from other treaty ports and Japan were able to be met to some extent. The value of dyes re-exported to foreign countries during the year under review amounted to HK. \$1,203,579, while during the year of 1915, the 147,320 were shipped coastwise. The market values of aniline dyes were very uncertain during the year. Fluctuations in value were noticeable, and some dyes passed hands at 700 to 800 per cent. above the normal values, and a considerable amount of speculation resulted.

COAL MINES.

During the year the output of the mines of the Kailan Mining Administration amounted to 2,971,702 tons, about 200,000 tons more than that of 1914. The sales reached a total of 2,719,552 tons, 1,064,231 tons were sold at places along the railways, the railways themselves taking also 228,098 tons for their own consumption, while sales overseas and on the coast amounted to 1,242,248 tons. The output of anthracite coal from the mines of the Peking Syndicate, Limited, in Honan, totalled 428,942 tons, a decrease of 2,975 tons as compared with 1914. In May, negotiations between the Peking Syndicate and the Civil Governor of Honan were brought to a conclusion, and an agreement was signed, it is reported, having the approval of the British and Chinese Governments, whereby an Anglo-Chinese corporation was created. Under the terms of this agreement the Fu Chung Corporation took over all the mining rights of the Peking Syndicate in Honan and those of the Chung Yian Mining Company, a concern embodying all the Chinese mining companies in the same province, and became the sole agents for the sale of the products thereof. In addition the Corporation is granted the exclusive coal-mining rights in the Hwaining prefecture, outside the areas now operated by the Peking Syndicate, and it is given special facilities for the employment of foreign capital in two prefectures lying west of the Chung-Han Railway. These privileges are granted for a period of 60 years from the date of agreement.

THE LATE LORD KITCHENER.

INTIMATE STORIES.

A MANY-SIDED MAN.

Though the spoken words of Earl Kitchener gave little assistance in discovering the inner nature of the man, he has fortunately been studied under many aspects by his admirers and friends. His normal life as the British War Minister has been set out in the following timetable:

Up at seven a.m., an hour for toilet; a hurried glance over correspondence; fifteen minutes for breakfast; at the War Office at nine a.m.; 4½ hours of callers, correspondence, munitions, reports from the front, high explosives, Cabinet meeting, interviews with subordinates; forty-five minutes for lunch; 5½ hours of more work; dinner at 8.45 p.m.; nearly two hours of despatches, and into bed at eleven p.m.

Whilst Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener seldom wore khaki. He usually wore the undress uniform of a British Field-Marshal. In the Holy Land, a member of the exploration party records, "He was as good company as any man could wish to have; full of life and spirits. None of us thought much of our toilets; he least of all. Why, after a few months' travelling about in Palestine he looked more like a tramp than an officer in his Majesty's Army. His clothes wouldn't have fetched a three-penny bit at any old shop in Whitechapel." When the party was attacked by a band of marauders Kitchener, "armed only with a riding-whip," coolly turned to ward off the blow of a scimitar. He escaped with a partly severed shoulder. In South Africa he again showed that he cared nothing for dress. Mr. Julian Ralph wrote of him: "His stars were gone. His buttons were dingy. His coat was stained, and the left-hand pocket was torn half-way down. His single eyeglass was as murky as a Whitechapel window in December. He had not shaved for weeks. He was sitting on splinters and leaning on Cape jam, and he didn't care. He was like the rest of us—dirty, unkempt, unshorn—blending with the veldt, melting into the desert colour, going without a razor, a bath, or a brush of any sort."

WAR ECONOMY.

Surely this was not the sort of man whom one could have expected to carry on "so politely and so diplomatically" the historic dialogue with Marchand at Fashoda, which ended with whisky-and-soda, and the Egyptian flag flying where the French flag had flown. That affair, upon which the peace of Europe hung, has blotted out from the general recollection of the world that the Soudan also gained for Lord Kitchener two remarkable tributes. Lord Salisbury said of him that he was the only general who had fought a campaign for less—£300,000 less—than he promised to fight it for. Lord Cromer declared that if he had not been one of the first generals of the world he would have been one of the first Chancellors of the Exchequer.

LIFE IN EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener did invaluable work in Egypt, and it is probable that in years to come the period of his administration will be looked back upon as a golden era. To this work he carried his great asset of personality. "To everyone he was urbanity and cordiality personified." The natives flocked in their hundreds to Kase-el-Doibarah, and he was able to discuss in the vernacular every grievance and every proposal of those who sought his presence. As the Manchester Guardian remarks: "Kitchener was not forgetful of the effect of presence upon the Oriental. The sombre uniforms of the Agency Kavasses disappeared, and the gorgeous uniforms of the Indian Viceroy took their place, so that men turned their heads in the bazaars as they passed and noted in small things a meaning that was great. Little did the smug aldermen of the City of London think, when they presented Kitchener with gold plates, that it would serve an Imperial purpose on the banks of the Nile; that from Lado to Alexandria men would talk of the great British pro-consul whose very plates were of gold."

But it was not the natives alone who welcomed the Kitchener regime. "Society, too, which is here more composite in nationality than perhaps elsewhere, acknowledges its debt to Lord Kitchener's hospitality. Never before has the Agency been so frequently crowded with callers, nor have dinners, balls and receptions followed in such rapid succession. A huge new ball-room is being built, and next season guests will find still simpler accommodation. So, amongst almost every class, Lord Kitchener has made himself a social success."

Everyone is familiar with how he automatically compelled roads to be built throughout the land. And he used these roads, too. Of his journeys and visits a writer said: "He has restored the prestige of the representative of the Occupying Power, not only in the large cities, but also throughout the provinces, till now every little town band in the districts can play 'God save the King' as well, or as badly, as it does the Khedival Anthem."

KITCHENER'S FORESIGHT.

Viscount Escher has reiterated that Lord Kitchener was the only man in the British Government who foresaw from the very beginning how long and terrible this war would be. "Why do I refer to Lord Kitchener?" Lord Escher asked. And he supplied the answer: "I remember the first day I saw him, immediately after the declaration of war. He then said that he was about to prepare for a three years' war. 'The Germans may get to Paris,' he added; 'but this is not the war of 1870. It must be fought to a long finish. If the Germans get to Paris the French armies will retreat beyond the Loire, and we shall retreat with them, and two years hence we, Great Britain, shall throw the last million men into the scale and win the war.'"

(Continued on next column.)

GERMAN FINANCE.

AN IMPORTANT WARNING.

A correspondent to The Times writes:—Your Argentine Correspondent, whose communication you published on the 5th inst. with reference to the warning conveyed by the Argentine Minister in Berlin to the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, calls attention to a subject that has much greater significance than appears upon the surface, and it is possible that a similar communication may have been received by other neutral nations.

The leaders of German finance never anticipated a war where the whole of their commerce would be at a standstill for over 23 months, and the following quotations will most clearly indicate what is about to happen to the German banking institutions. There can be no question as to their accuracy, for they are taken from the report of the German Bank Inquiry of 1903-1909, and were published by the United States Government in the National Monetary Commission in 1911. There is likewise no question of disagreement with the conclusion they denote, for the statements were uttered by the leaders of German finance, and the conclusion to be formed from them would be agreed to by all the great financiers of this country.

Karl Mommsen, director of the Mittel-deutsche Kreditbank and member of the Reichstag for Berlin, said:— "Our fluidity is not what it was, owing to our commercial and industrial development. It is the essence of mercantile intercourse that it should exploit its credit, and we Germans would be fools if we were not eager to exploit our credit. I admit that at times we transgress the legitimate bounds; there is no harm in this so long as the whole structure remains sound."

Dr. Stroll, director of the Bayerische Notenbank, Munich, said:— "For what use is an elastic paper currency permitting the Reichsbank to issue so many additional millions of tax-exempt notes? The main thing remains the securing the paper currency with gold. We cannot get it from abroad, for our balance of trade is not of such a nature as to cause a large influx of gold into Germany. Banks collapsed not done through insufficiency of reserves, but also because the debtors and bills were rotten."

We can but ask ourselves, Does the whole structure of German finance remain sound to-day, when no gold has been imported since the commencement of the war, and the bills and debtors have become rotten owing to the total cessation of the commerce upon which they were based?

Though Lord Desborough has told how the great soldier said to him, "I come to your place as my home; I have no home of my own," there is no doubt that he found much pleasure at Broome Park, to which he once had hopes of retiring. Parties of wounded soldiers have found him a delightful host at the entertainments he has given there. His love of china is well known, and he undoubtedly was very fond of flowers. For geraniums, it is said, he might have become as famous as Mr. Chamberlain was for orchids, had Fate allowed him a period of leisure or retirement. It is recorded that he had a firm belief he would die peacefully in bed. But his crowded life gave no opportunity for him fully to develop Broome Park, in which he took the keenest interest.

AN EMBARRASSING MOMENT.

Mr. J. A. S. Watson, of Cape Town, told a story about Lord Kitchener at the conference of the British Imperial Council of Commerce. It had not, he said, seen the light before:

"When Lord Kitchener passed through Cape Town, after the Boer War, the Chamber of Commerce invited him to luncheon, and he accepted the invitation. After the speeches a young lady slipped into the room behind the chairs of the guests and slapped Lord Kitchener on the shoulder. He turned round, and she had the audacity to kiss him. Immediately steps were taken to have her removed, but she had brought with her a lovely bouquet of Cape flowers and presented it to Lord Kitchener. At the same time she asked him to write his name in her birthday book. We were rather nonplussed at the time, and as we felt it was a great intrusion, and that she should be turned out, but Lord Kitchener turned round and asked for a pen, which someone handed to him. He then signed his name in the book, and the young lady, the daughter of a well-known Dutch doctor in Cape Town, went away."

A PILLAR OF ICE.

An amusing contrast to this is afforded by the vivid sketch which "A.G.G." outlined of the soldier-hero at a time years ago—when a differently-constituted person might have felt his heart warm to the welcome people wished to give him: "He came into the room like the Day of Judgment, searching, implacable. His face wore the burnished livery of the Indian sun, his eyes beneath the straight, heavy eyebrows roved with cold, slow scrutiny over the crowd of fashionable people who ceased their chattering and made way for him. One eager lady stepped forward. 'Oh, may I have the honour of shaking hands with Lord Kitchener?' He looked down upon her from his great height in stony silence, took hands, and passed on. A distinguished novelist barred the way. 'May I have the pleasure? I am So-and-So,' mentioning a name as familiar as Lord Kitchener's own. The soldier looked at him as though he had never heard of such a person, took the offered hand, and again passed on. 'If, as Emerson says, manners are invented to keep fools at a distance, Lord Kitchener is in a class of fools; manners by himself, but he is not a good figure in a drawing room. A pillar of ice could not lower the temperature more completely. At his coming the idle chatter is silenced as the birds are silenced at the onset of a storm.' Tried by the test of O'Connell he might on a superficial survey be taken as the most representative Englishman of his time. The Englishman," said O'Connell, "has all the qualities of the poker except its occasional warmth."—Daily Telegraph.



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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

My attention has been called to the need of some improvement at Barker Road Station. Owing to the worn state of the concrete surface, pools of water collect whenever there is a fall of rain, and this is particularly unpleasant for lightly-shod ladies. Moreover, as the covered seats are always monopolized by coolies, Europeans waiting for a tram-car are obliged to stand out in the rain. In any case there would be a risk of the tram-car failing to stop if they were to remain out of sight. What is really needed is a covered platform. It would be as well, too, if some means could be devised for saving passengers who alight from the last car from colliding with the seat that is hidden in the shadow of the wall. Failing any more ambitious scheme, perhaps the extinguishing of the lights could be delayed a moment or two until people had been afforded a reasonable opportunity of passing the obstruction.

The notice which has been published calling upon non-exempted persons to register themselves under a penalty of \$50 has, I am told, resulted in a considerable influx of recruits to the local volunteer organisations. I do not know whether this was the main idea of the Ordinance but if it was, then it has been eminently successful. It has revealed the fact that there were still some "slackers" in the Colony after all. Until the risk of being haled before a legal tribunal and fined \$50 loomed ahead they had very successfully dug themselves in and watched with complacency the other fellows "doing their bit" for King and country.

Golfers who frequent Fanling are not to be scared, it would seem, by the story of the tiger which made a meal off the old lady's cat—a little animal, be it explained, which was browsing quietly on the hillside when it was translated to another sphere. The golfers justify their attitude by pointing out that certain papers seriously informed the public that a calf of 100 catties had been demolished by a tiger of 60 catties, and they dismissed the whole story as fabulous. What really happened was that a tiger of 100 catties disposed of a calf of 60 catties; and I am informed that a tiger of such dimensions, when hungry, will stop at nothing, not even a hardy Fanling golfer.

A correspondent who is an ardent golfer calls attention to the decision of Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, in the case in which a golf caddy was charged with purloining three golf balls which he picked up on the Deep Water Bay course. Mr. Wood held that this modern Autolycus did no wrong; that he was entitled to keep the balls in the absence of a notice-board warning him that his action was illegal. The correspondent suggests that this decision, if carried to its logical conclusion, might have disastrous consequences, as there is no notice on club bags warning caddies against taking them away instead of returning them to the owner at the close of a round. In this case, however, I believe that even a Hongkong magistrate would presume guilty knowledge.

We are beginning to realise that it is possible to have too much of a good thing. A month or so ago the heavy rains were very welcome, for the reservoirs of the Colony were nearing the point of exhaustion. They were, however, filled to overflowing in a fortnight; then came a short spell of dry weather; and now we are living the lives of amphibians owing to the perpetual downpours, which merely serve to spoil sport and make things "dread, damp and dismal." The Gymkhana meeting had to be abandoned on Saturday, and those who were looking forward to tennis and golf were sorely disappointed. Such heavy and continuous rains at this time of the year are out of season. There are some people who seriously contend that the heavy gun-firing in the different war-zones is responsible for the disordered state of the weather.

A feeling has been expressed that the upathy which distinguished the Colony on Empire Day and the King's Birthday should be atoned for by some rousing demonstration on August 4th, when the British Empire will have been at war for two years. Preparations are being made to mark the event at Home, I understand, and it is suggested that there should be a parade of all arms in Hongkong, followed by some open-air entertainment at night in aid of the War Charities as a sign of our solidarity and of our practical sympathy with those who are fighting our battles. Why not? There is plenty of time to make the arrangements.

RODERICK RANDOLPH.

CHINESE FAMILY TROUBLES

ECHO OF THE "HO" CASE.

The Ho family troubles again came before the Hongkong Supreme Court yesterday, when judgment was delivered in the Probate Action of Ho Sau Lam versus Ho Cheng Shi, an action to set aside letters of administration granted to the defendant as the guardian of Ho Shan Yan, the adopted son of Ho Wo Lam, deceased. The main facts of the case were that the deceased died intestate and without issue in 1897, leaving a widow, a concubine, the defendant in the action, and several brothers.

Mr. Potter, who with Mr. Jenkin appeared for the defendant, claimed that plaintiff had not, and had not pleaded, any interest in the estate of the deceased, and therefore had no right to bring the action.

In the course of his judgment the Acting Chief Justice said that if letters of administration were necessary the widow was undoubtedly the person to apply for them. He thought it made no difference that the son, being a minor, had elected a guardian in whose name the grant had been made. It might be that if plaintiff had applied to the Court to be appointed guardian to the son he would have received the appointment in preference to the present defendant. But he had not done so; and while the widow remained the guardian he had no status in the matter. Possibly, even now, in appropriate proceedings, and on an examination of Chinese contemporary law, the Courts might be persuaded to set aside the guardianship of the defendant in favour of the plaintiff, but no such proceedings had been taken, and the highest status that could be claimed by the plaintiff now was that of a foreign guardian, which was not sufficient. He did the fact that the defendant, as a plaintiff, was suing the present plaintiff for an account in a partnership action, give him any status in the present proceedings. As to the second point taken by Mr. Potter, that in the pleadings the plaintiff could not succeed; that he must allege and prove that there was property within the jurisdiction, if there was not estate within the jurisdiction, the letters of administration might be set aside. That objection appeared to him (his lordship) also to be well-founded, for in the absence of Hongkong property the plaintiff was not prejudiced by the grant. If there were none that might be a defence in the partnership action, but he thought that on the pleadings as they stood plaintiff could not proceed in the present proceedings.

The action was dismissed with costs. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, (instructed by Mr. Benvis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) was for plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada and Mr. Leo d'Almada instructed counsel for the defendant.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

STEALING COPPER WIRE.

For stealing 8 lbs. of copper wire from the Hongkong loco. shed a Chinese was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

BOGUS "GAS" MAN.

A Chinese went to a house in Wei Yin Fong Street, where certain repairs had been made to the gas installation, and said that he had come to collect the amount due for the work. The occupier became suspicious and asked the man for his credentials. He failed to produce any, and the occupier then gave him in charge. Sentence of one month's imprisonment was passed.

THEFT AT TAIKOO.

When charged before Mr. Wood with stealing 51 lbs. of copper and 7 lbs. of lead, valued at \$5, the property of the Taikoo Sugar Refining Company at Quarry Bay, a Chinese said he did steal the stuff, but it was the first time he had been before the Court. Inspector Angus said the man, who was employed as a tallyman at the works, was found with some of the metal on his person, while the rest was found in his quarters. His worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks, and ordered him to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

MISSING BRANDY.

When charged with the theft of a bottle of brandy of the "Lion" brand, from the Sun Company, a Chinese gave the somewhat lame excuse that he "took the bottle out" in order to see the brandy by the clear light of day. It was stated that defendant was in the habit of walking in and out of the shop and asking the price of spirits, but he never showed any inclination to purchase. On the occasion in question he asked to see the "Lion" brand of brandy. A bottle was handed to him, and when the assistant returned after attending to another customer the man was missing. He was arrested by a Chinese detective, to whom he explained that he took the bottle away so that he might look at the labels in the daylight.

Defendant, who is an "old hand," was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MONEY-LENDING TRANS-ACTION.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT IN HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

Mr. Justice Hazeland (Acting Puisne Judge) delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Chee Sing, a watchman employed at the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon, claimed \$300 from H. Ruttonjee, also of the Royal George Hotel, money alleged to have been loaned to defendant.

In the course of his judgment his lordship said the question for his decision was whether verbal evidence was admissible to show what were the true terms of the contract. The receipt given by the defendant said that the \$300 was only for "safe deposit into my safe," and he (the Puisne Judge) held that such were the terms of the contract. On the evidence he found, as a fact, that the plaintiff knew that the sum of \$300 was not being deposited with the defendant; that the plaintiff, who was a professional money-lender, agreed that the money should be lent to Mr. Gaskell; that the plaintiff knew that the defendant was merely an agent for handing over the plaintiff's \$300 to Mr. Gaskell; that the plaintiff applied to Mr. Gaskell both for the principal and also for the interest, and he was certainly sent by the defendant to do this. He was satisfied that the plaintiff applied for the principal and interest in his capacity as a creditor of Mr. Gaskell.

As to the question of law raised on the subject of agent or go-between between two known principals, his lordship referred to the leading case of Wake v. Harrop. The law, having regard to that case, was stated in "Chitty on Contracts." "And even where, by the terms of a written agreement made by an agent, he might, at law, be held liable thereon as principal, he may show by way of equitable defence to an action against him on such agreement that the real intention of the plaintiff and himself at the time of making the agreement was that he should not be liable as principal therein." He proposed to adopt the language of another member of the Court in Wake v. Harrop and say: "It is in the nature of fraud on the part of the plaintiff, and it would be monstrous to maintain that the defendant could not obtain relief."

Two statements of fact in the case. They were that the defendant had said: "If I died my executor will have to pay," and that Mr. Gaskell had said: "I owe the money to Mr. Ruttonjee." The statement by Mr. Hind as to what the defendant said was not quite correct. The defendant really said: "As soon as I got Mr. Gaskell's receipt I gave the plaintiff my receipt with the idea that if I died my executors would collect from Mr. Gaskell." He could not regard that as an admission of liability by the defendant to the plaintiff. It went no further than that the executor of the agent of both parties (the defendant) would try and collect the money from the debtor (Mr. Gaskell) in order to hand it over to the creditor (plaintiff). With respect to Mr. Gaskell's statement in the witness-box, "I owe the money to Mr. Ruttonjee because I gave him an acknowledgment," this statement of the law was not correct, as Mr. Gaskell owed the money to the plaintiff. The plaintiff and Mr. Gaskell knew quite well that the defendant was merely an agent, and he would therefore not be liable. His finding, on the authority of Wake v. Harrop, was therefore in favour of the defendant, and he gave judgment for defendant with costs.

Mr. W. B. Hind was for plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Mason represented defendant.

PIRATES.

TWO MEN CHARGED AT THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

Two men named Cheong Po and Cheong Tsai, both of whom had *aliases*, were brought before Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, the police making an application for an extradition warrant giving them power to hand the men over to the Chinese authorities on a charge of the piracy of a cargo boat, at Fu Tsai Mi, on May 29th, 1915.

It is alleged that the men, with fifteen others, all armed with revolvers, boarded the boat, terrified the occupants, and after decamping with all they could lay their hands on, burned the boat and made off. The two defendants were captured towards the end of last year.

The case was adjourned.

DEATH OF HONGKONG POLICE MAN AT THE FRONT.

THE END OF CORPORAL WAKEFORD.

Additional news has been received in the Colony relative to the death at the front of P. C. Wakeford, a Hongkong constable who was a Corporal in the Rifle Brigade. It seems that Wakeford was killed instantaneously by a high explosive shell, at a time when he was endeavouring to bag a German sniper who had been causing a number of casualties.

According to a paper which has been received at the Central Police Station from Home, Allchurch and Bloor, two former Hongkong constables who were colleagues of Wakeford, have combined to endeavour to soften the blow to Wakeford's relative, a Mrs. Smith, and in a letter sent from the trenches they tell how their comrade met his death. From this communication it would seem that since daybreak Wakeford had been trying to shoot one of the German snipers who had been continually troubling them in the front line. At about 8 o'clock a shell burst over the trench and a fragment of casing struck him in the abdomen. "We did the best for him," says Bloor and Allchurch. "He did not murmur, poor chap, he only lasted about five minutes. We two have lost in him the best of pals. He was our corporal and well he looked after us. He always thought of others first and was liked by everyone in the company. "We always shared our parcels and had our meals together. It does seem hard that the best pals should be parted in such a way."

The Captain of Wakeford's company wrote as follows:—To Mrs. Smith in connection with the young fellow's death. "It has unfortunately very often been my duty to write letters of this kind, and I can assure you frequent repetition makes it no easier. Five minutes before the shell which killed Corporal Wakeford burst, I had been talking to him in the same place, and I went back to see if anything could be done for him. He was killed instantly, and could not have suffered the least pain. I hope this, together with the fact that he fell doing his duty as a gallant soldier, may be some consolation to you. All who knew him deeply regret his loss, and I personally feel it very much. He was one of the best N.C.O.s in my company and it will be difficult to replace him."

WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

THE HONGKONG ASSOCIATION.

At the Committee Meeting of the above reported that during last July, it was different departments had sent the following:

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—75 bed-jackets, 1 kimono jacket, 31 thick pyjamas, 1 wool shirt, 1 wool pants, 1 costume, 9 pairs boots, 33 pairs socks, 7 pairs cuffs, 2 dressing-gowns, 45 reversible bed jackets, 3 men's suits, 3 men's coats, 3 pairs trousers, 2 waist-coats, 88 pairs knee-caps, 25 muffers, and 21 helmets. These were packed and sent off on the 10th and 30th June.

To No. 27 General Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo:—37 dozen mosquito nets, 20 dozen sheets, 8 white trousers, 1 khaki suit, 4 waistcoats, 46 kimono bed-jackets, 66 thin shirts, 34 thick shirts, 31 dozen boots, 18 pocket-books, 2 pairs operation stockings, 25 caps, 3 eye bandages, 35 shirts, 7 dozen pillow cases, 2 white coats, 60 night-shirts, 1 vest, 1 pants, 33 suits pyjamas, 2 pyjama bed-jackets, 1 dressing gown, playing cards. These were packed in two cases and sent away on 10th and 30th June.

6,490 roller bandages, 176 cotton many-tail bandages, 60 flannel ditto, 84 mosquito nets, 110 dozen swabs, 4 doz. eye bandages, 3 dozen stumps, 59 pairs operation stockings, and 33 caps. These were packed in five cases and sent off on 17th and 27th June.

The Association is very much indebted to Mr. Owen Hughes for his very generous gift of a case containing:—3 dozen razor strops, 2 dozen hair brushes, 6 hair clippers, 14 pipes, 2 dozen caps, 7 pair slippers, 4 dozen purses, 1 dozen pouches, and several quires of note-paper and envelopes.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ALTERATION OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, held at the Club House, Happy Valley, last evening, certain special resolutions, passed at a previous meeting, were confirmed.

Article 19, relating to subscriptions, was struck out and the following Article substituted:—"The subscription for a resident playing member shall be \$5 per month and for a non-playing member \$3 per month payable on the 1st day of each month from time to time be determined at a General Meeting of the Club."

Article 24, was also struck out and the following substituted:—"No member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Club or vote upon any question if he is liable to be posted under the Articles of Byelaws of the Club for the time being in force."

There were also several minor alterations, which were made necessary by the changes given above. The resolutions were proposed by Mr. Dodwell, and seconded by Mr. Sandford.

INTIMATIONS

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8 a.m. HONAM 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN
10 p.m. FATSHAN 6 p.m. KINSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY, 1916
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN 8 a.m. HONAM
10 p.m. KINSHAN 6 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000. S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Canton at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th JULY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 538 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 563 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Return trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINZAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior cabins, accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each cabin. Sailing Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Rialto Pier.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.
From 1874 to 1909.

PRICE 75 Cents.
On Sale at the Daily Press Office of (Lanc) Bookellers

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75
On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd.,
Messrs. BERNER & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SWATOW.

WANTED: GOOD ACCOMMODATION for Married Couple, in British Family. Large Room, etc. Liberal Terms. Apply—

"J." Care of "Daily Press" Office. (800)

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

THURSDAY,

JULY 13th,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Vocalist:

Mr. FRANK AUSTIN.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [891]

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE WAR CHARITIES FUND will be held in the Council Chamber, on THURSDAY, July 13th, at 4.30 p.m., to consider the following Resolution:

"That the Executive Committee be authorized in their discretion to make allocations of funds in hand beyond those reasonably required for the Hongkong Hospital for the Royal Flying Corps, Brynston Square, London, among (for the present) the following objects:—

Local Working Parties.
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund.
Homes for Sailors Blinded in the War.
The Star and Garter Hospital.
Officers' Families Fund.
Red Cross.
Pipes and Tobacco and Cigarettes Fund.

with further authority to subscribe in their discretion a sum not exceeding \$200 to any other object not included in the above list,"

and any other business.
E. R. HALLIFAX,
Honorary Secretary,
War Charities Committee.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [883]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSEURS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following very desirable residential property at the Peak:—
situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the Peak Hotel.

Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TREVERBYN." The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,000 sq. ft.

MESSEURS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [892]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on FRIDAY, 21st July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th July, to FRIDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1916. [880]

G. R. NOTICE.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL Persons not exempted who remain in the Colony for more than one week are required to register themselves at the Office of the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(a) In the case of Residents in the Colony, before July 23rd, 1916.

(b) In the case of new arrivals, within one week of arrival.

The following are exempted:—
(1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.

(2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Naval and Military authorities.

(3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.

(4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.

(5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.

(6) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age.

Forms of registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the Enquiry Office G.P.O., Hongkong. The Branch Post Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for failing to comply with this Ordinance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
U. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916. [874]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at the TOTO KISEN KAISHA'S Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. SKOTT & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town.

SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR
ex s.s. "CHIVO MARU,"

Comprising:—
Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass Port Scuttles and Frames, Brass Saloon Window Frames and Windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper Whistle and Syren, Brass Signal Gun, Engine-Room Telegraphs and Compasses, Electric Water-tight Shutter Box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc.

One Searchlight.
N.B.—Further sales will be notified later.

On View now.
Catalogue on application.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [888]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at the TOTO KISEN KAISHA'S Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. SKOTT & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town.

SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE
ex s.s. "CHIVO MARU,"

Comprising:—
Leather-Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc.

On View now.
Catalogue on application.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [889]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Moo Lun Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Lot 1.

Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TREVERBYN." The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,000 sq. ft.

MESSEURS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [892]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [77]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', HULL & LONDON.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at TAIKOW, and into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th July, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rest.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 17th July, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1916. [6]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIFF,
691

TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Out-houses Complete. Apply—

YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Voeux Road Central. [838]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
665

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[37]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

ARRATOUN V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road. [811]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier. Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [800]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowes Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July. Apply to—

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [803]

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[823]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUTHERFORD, BROCKLEMAN & Co. [572]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMBAUGH, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[418]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

51, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. "OFFICES" in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NO. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK. Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[52]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [692]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE 25

DAVID FRANK O'BRYEN,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916.

INTIMATION

JUST ARRIVED

PER S.S. MISHIMA MARU.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

GIN
OLD TOM

AND

DRY.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 916.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11th JULY, 1916.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

VERY naturally all our thoughts of the war during the past few days have been concentrated upon the fierce fighting which is taking place in Northern France, and the question, still unanswered, is whether this tremendous activity upon a comparatively small portion of the Western Front may be regarded as the commencement of the great British offensive. A study of the map does not help very materially, because the battles are confined to so small an area that, from the geographical point of view, the British *communiqués* convey little or no intelligence. During the first few days we heard that Ericourt and Mametz were captured, and since then we have had the names of Thiepval, Ovillers and La Boisselle repeated again and again. All these places are within a few miles radius. It is a terrible struggle from village to village, from one fortified position to another a few hundred yards away, and so it must continue with heavy sacrifice of life on both sides until, as REUTER'S correspondent says, "the weak link snaps, when events may march with dramatic rapidity." We have not much faith in an approaching *débâcle*, which such a phrase might at first suggest. Trench warfare has been too highly developed and is altogether too complicated a process to permit of an army withstanding all attacks until, as at a given signal, it finds itself powerless to offer further resistance, and is driven helter-skelter as chaff before the wind. That which may happen, however, and seems most probable in the circumstances, is that the enemy line will be pierced to such an extent at a given point that a hasty retirement and a shortening of the whole front will be inevitable in order to avoid the danger of flank attacks and to maintain the security of communications. Then, unless the morale of the enemy is entirely broken, and the people of Germany have realised that they are hopelessly beaten, the same operation will have to be repeated.

If this point of view is the correct one it is of transcendent importance to examine, as far as possible, the temper of the great mass of the population in the Fatherland and the spirit animating the troops in the firing-line. The *communiqués* from the British Headquarters do not, of course, throw much light on these questions. They are encouraging, because they record the capture of prisoners and war material in ever-increasing numbers and quantity. It is the independent observers to whom we must turn for information, those who are not concerned exclusively with the immediate military results of the operations. In this connection, the opinion of Viscount Esmea, a permanent member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, is valuable. Writing from France, he says, "The mighty German effort is dying, and there are manifold signs of the disintegration of the enemy, force, and the lowering of his morale." Moreover, the testimony of prisoners makes it evident that unbroken harmony does not prevail in the enemy ranks. The Saxons, indeed, are said to be thoroughly tired of the war and glad to be captured. How great a contrast between this condition of things and the dash and *elan* of our own troops! "From the coast to the trenches in Northern France," writes REUTER'S correspondent, "the country is flooded with onflowing streams of khaki. The contagious confidence of our army is irresistible." And again, "The spirit of the British is wonderful. Though the ground is a quagmire there are few stragglers in the attack, so eager are the men to get at close quarters." We already know that the endurance of the German people has been severely strained. After the false reports of victories on all fronts, with which their hopes have been sustained, they are growing alarmed at the unexpected success of the Allies in the West, and the newspapers are preparing their readers for the not improbable news of a decisive defeat. If, as a result of the heavy battering by the British armies, the line is penetrated and the Germans have to fall back along the whole front, the true position of affairs will be revealed. In view of their previous boasting, it will be beyond the powers of the German Government to explain their defeat, and our own hope of a swift ending to the war is based upon the belief that the German people, with the veil torn suddenly from before their eyes, will realise the hopelessness of continuing the struggle. Then will come the demand for peace at any price, to which the War Lord will be forced to listen.

The recent *communiqués* confirm the statement made a week ago that the British are facing now the flower of the German army, and the results of the contests leave no doubt as to the relative merits of the opposing forces. The Prussian Guards were sent against our infantry and sustained the most serious defeat in their history. The impact, we are told, was terrific. The Guards could not withstand the bayonet and fled in disorder. It is gratifying, also, to learn that the initiative in devising new methods of warfare is no longer left with the enemy. The value of scientific research work is being more generally recognised, and, as a result, we are beginning to show the Germans "several new things." We have hit upon a method of destroying observation balloons by fire-balls dropped from aeroplanes. "Incredible numbers of aerial mines of unheard-of calibres" have also been thrown on the enemy lines, and a German prisoner has given an account of the shattering effect of our "air torpedoes." "As far as the eye could reach," he said, "I saw crater after crater six feet deep, with the earth between thrown up in wild chaos, including trench timber and wire entanglements. Thus nine months of day and night-long work was destroyed in a few minutes." Britain was not prepared for the war forced suddenly upon her, but she withstood the first shock of the great forces hurled against her, and, in the meantime, she has been steadily putting her house in order and making ready, with all the resources at her disposal, for the final grip with the enemy. All the evidence encourages the belief that her time has now come and that her grip will not be relaxed until the enemy appeals for that consideration which, in her strength, she has so consistently withheld from all her weaker foes.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10.30 a.m.

One result of the recent heavy rain is that the north-east corner of the lawn at the Jewish Club, above Castle Street steps, has collapsed.

During their stay in Tokyo, the Chief Justice and Lady Rees Davies were entertained, at luncheon by the British Ambassador and Lady Lily Greene, at the Embassy.

The sale of Rural Building Lot No. 7, known by the name of "Treverbyn," adjoining the Peak Hotel, is advertised to take place by public auction at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's sale room on the 28th inst.

It has been reported to the Police by a Chinese widow that whilst she was on her way from Hongkong to Aberdeen, she met a man, who seized her, frightened her with a dagger, and snatched from her wrist a bangle valued at \$10. The man got away.

During the week ending July 8th, thirteen cases of enteric fever (two Japanese, one Italian, one Indian, and the rest Chinese) were reported, seven of which proved fatal. There was also a Chinese case of diphtheria, and one of peripneumonia, neither of which proved fatal.

There was a sale of Crown land at the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday, the lot offered being known as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1301, which is situated at the Junction of Jordan Road and Nathan Road, Kowloon, and has an area of about 40,480 square feet. A buyer was found at the upset price of \$40,480.

The marriage took place at Delaware, Ohio, on June 10th, of Miss Ethel McCartney, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. McCartney, missionaries from West China, and Mr. Victor Butts, B.A., of Milton West, Ontario, Canada. After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served to about 40 invited relatives and friends. Among the number were 10 young people all born in West China now attending school in the United States. The same day Dr. McCartney left for Chungking. The bride and bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's mother, were to leave for China on the *Empress of Asia*, sailing on September 7th (says the *N.C. Daily News*).

As will be seen from our advertising columns, Mr. Deuman Fuller is giving another recital on Thursday evening next of a popular nature, but, in response to several requests, one or two strictly classical numbers are being included in the programme, the principal being an Allegro Appassionata in C sharp minor by Basil Harwood, a work which has not yet been heard at any recital here. The pieces of the more popular variety will include Liszt's famous Andantino, Rachmanninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor, and the well-known Intermezzo and the Easter Chorus, both from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." The vocalist is Mr. F. Austin, who will sing two popular solos from the "Elijah."

The American Community in Shanghai worthily celebrated the Fourth of July. There were boat-races in the morning on the river; a crowded reception at the Consulate-General, at which Dr. Reisch, the U.S. Minister, delivered a short speech full of patriotic sentiment; a baseball match in the afternoon; and a dinner and dance at the Astor House in the evening. The arrival of the Minister at the baseball match was heralded by a bugle, and as he entered the reserved enclosure the entire assemblage rose and remained standing until the Minister was seated. A large new flag was then hoisted to the top of the new flag-pole of the Baseball Club, and as it ascended the naval band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," while everyone stood uncovered. As the banner reached the top, a slight breeze fluttering it out a bit, the grandstand full of sailors and a squad of marines who were drawn up opposite salute!

MISSING CORPORAL.

BODY FOUND AT SANDY BEACH.

The body of Corporal George William Herbert Perrin, of the A.O.C., who has been missing for some days, was found on Sunday on the foreshore at Sandy Beach, and has been taken to the mortuary. The body was much decomposed.

THE WAR.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

SMASHING OF FORMIDABLE ENEMY DEFENCES.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS FLEE FROM BRITISH BAYONETS.

RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT.

LETCHITZKY'S GIGANTIC HAUL OF PRISONERS.

AERIAL RAID ON ENGLISH COAST.

RADIO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.
PRUSSIAN GUARDS FLEE FROM
BRITISH BAYONETS.

PARIS, July 9th.
The British defeat of the Prussian guards at Contalmaison continues to be singled out for praise by the French press.
A correspondent says the first ranks of the Guards were mowed down by the British artillery, but the column continued to advance. Then the guns ceased and the British infantry charged. The impact was terrific, and the Guards, unable to stand the bayonet, fled in disorder, suffering frightful losses. They were pursued by British shells which completed the rout.

It was the most serious defeat ever sustained by the Prussian Guards. Nevertheless, this is only one of a week's numerous and equally bloody battles.

FIGHTING LESS VIOLENT.
NEW ZEALAND TROOPS HAND-TO-
HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 9th.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fighting between the Ancre and the Somme is considerably less violent.

We progressed further in the neighbourhood of Ovillers and captured a group of defended buildings in another sector.

The Germans have not made any further attempts to recapture the positions we hold.

We successfully sprang three mines near Givenchy, to the north of which, after a heavy bombardment, a strong enemy local attack penetrated the trenches of the New Zealanders, who drove the attackers out after half an hour's fighting, the enemy leaving many dead.

FURIOUS GERMAN ATTACKS.
COMPLETELY BROKEN BY GUN-
FIRE.

LONDON, July 10th.
General Douglas Haig reports that hostile artillery has been active, and there have been artillery duels in several sectors.

We again steadily progressed in the face of stubborn opposition in the neighbourhood of Ovillers.

The enemy in the afternoon launched two furious counter-attacks on our new positions in Trone Wood, in an endeavour to retrieve last week's losses, but both completely broke under our gunfire.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS
ACTIVITY ON BELGIAN FRONT.

PARIS, July 10th.
A communiqué states: There is nothing to report, north of the Somme. The French captured 300 prisoners at Biaches.

Likewise, there have been duels on the Belgian front at Dixmude, where German batteries were silenced. There was a successful bombing encounter east of Steenstrate, after battering German works.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH PUSH.

GERMANS' FORMIDABLE SECOND
LINE TO BE ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 9th.
Reuter's correspondent at the Press Camp says the week-end fighting has been intense north of the Somme. Considerable tactical successes have been attained, and it is tolerably certain that the British will continue the push vigorously without loss of time against the Germans' formidable second line.

Our Army recognises that progress is bound to be slow; indeed, desperately slow, and horribly costly to both sides, until a weak link snaps, when events may march with dramatic rapidity.

The correspondent again emphasises the reassuring fact that a very large proportion of the casualties are slight wounds, and also that the percentage of head wounds is small, owing to the use of shrapnel helmets.

FRENCH SUCCESS.
MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, July 9th.
been quiet on both sides of the Somme. During the Hardcourt attack yesterday we took 633 prisoners, including ten officers.

GERMAN POSITIONS CARRIED
BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, July 10th.
A communiqué says:—The French attacked on a front of four kilometres east of Flacourt, and carried German positions along the whole line for a depth of two kilometres.

The French captured the village of Biaches, and established a position there from to the outskirts of Barleux.

VERDUN.

PARIS, July 9th.
There was a violent bombardment at Chantancourt, Fleury and Dambloup.

PARIS, July 10th.
There have been violent artillery duels on both sides of the Meuse, particularly at Fleury and Fumin Wood.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, July 10th.
A Paris message says the Senate have concluded the debate on National Defence, and have passed a resolution of confidence in the Government by 251 votes to six.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS STILL GOING
FORWARD.

ROME, July 9th.
A communiqué says:—On the Upper Asiatic we have advanced further, capturing material.

We stormed trenches to the north of Monte Chiesa and have occupied Agnola Pass, taking forty prisoners.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SHIP
SUBMARINED.

PETROGRAD, July 10th.
An enemy submarine in the Black Sea sank a Russian hospital ship without warning. Seven were drowned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN OFFICER AND
THE RECENT FIGHTING.ALLIES GREAT DESTRUCTIVE
POWERS.

NEW YORK, July 9th.
The Associated Press correspondent in Berlin says that Lieut. Dambitsch, who was wounded in the Battle of the Somme, publishes one of the first German accounts of the battle.

After dwelling on the indescribable destruction wrought by the Allies' artillery on massively-built positions, which were regarded as practically indestructible, he says the enemy showed the Germans several new things. Firstly, the destruction of observation balloons by fire-balls dropped from aeroplanes; and, secondly, the throwing of incredible numbers of aerial mines of unheard-of calibre.

Lieutenant Dambitsch lays stress on the shattering effect of the Allies' air-torpedoes, in creating great eruptions everywhere. He emphasises the awful destruction caused by heavy mines which the Allies threw extraordinary distances, smashing up the most formidable defences. He says: "I saw, as far as the eye could reach, crater after crater, six feet deep, the earth between being thrown up in wild chaos, including trench timber and wire entanglements. Thus nine months of day-long and night-long work was destroyed in a few minutes."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.
PROGRESS CONTINUED.

PETROGRAD, July 9th.
A communiqué states that the Russian onslaught on the Lower Stokhod continues. The enemy has been flung back in great disorder.

There is very fierce fighting around Baranovitchy, where the enemy is resisting desperately.

DELATYN OCCUPIED.

PETROGRAD, July 9th.
It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Delatyn.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE
STOKHOD.

ENEMY GROUPS THREATENED.

PETROGRAD, July 9th.
The Russians have crossed the Stokhod near the village of Ugly, approximately halfway between the railways running to Kovel from Sarny and Rovno.
Inasmuch as the enemy forces defending Kovel are chiefly concentrated along these lines, the Russian move in the centre threatens both groups.

TURKS' SEVERE REVERSE.

PETROGRAD, July 10th.
A communiqué states that the Russians inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks west of Erzerum, capturing 64 officers and 1,050 men, along with a vast quantity of supplies.

RUSSIAN TOTAL CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 10th.
A communiqué reports further successes west of Kimpolung. The enemy are abandoning numerous dead. General Letchitzky captured between June 23rd and July 7th, 674 officers, 30,875 men, 18 guns and 100 machine-guns.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MINISTERIAL
APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, July 9th.
The following appointments are officially announced:—
The Hon. Edwin Montagu, Minister of Munitions.
Mr. McKinnon Wood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
Mr. Tennant, Secretary for Scotland.
Earl Curzon, Permanent Member of the War Committee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAID ON SOUTH EAST COAST

LONDON, July 9th.
It is officially announced that a hostile aeroplane attempted a raid this morning near the North Foreland, but was repulsed by anti-aircraft guns and fled towards the sea.
It was chased by our airmen, but could not be overtaken. No bombs were dropped.

LONDON, July 10th.
An official announcement says:—Shortly after midnight enemy aeroplanes visited the south-east coast and apparently dropped five bombs were dropped.
Upp the present no damage has been reported.

Anti-aircraft guns engaged the raiding machines.

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

WILLING TO DIE FOR THE KING.

LONDON, July 9th.
Sir Pertab Singh, interviewed by the New York Sun, said he hoped soon to charge the Germans at the head of his Lancers and to die for the King-Emperor, who the Indian Chiefs regarded as a second God. They would even serve him in ranks if necessary, and also send their sons.

The interviewer remarked that Sir Pertab Singh's sons were very young to fight.
Sir Pertab Singh retorted that the Prince of Wales was fighting, and he was not so very much older. He indignantly denied the stories of sedition in India, and said only low caste irresponsible preached sedition. Under the Raj the Chiefs were secure, prosperous and loyal. There was no danger of trouble in India, he added.

PRESIDENT ESCAPES
ASSASSINATION.ANARCHIST FAILS TO CARRY OUT
MURDEROUS DESIGN.

BUENOS AIRES, July 10th.
A man who had a revolver at Dr. Rosas, the Argentine Republic, but, happily, without inflicting injury.

BRITAIN'S WAR BRIDES;
BIG INCREASE IN MARRIAGE
RATE.

Two remarkably interesting facts regarding the year 1914 are included in the Registrar-General's annual report issued recently. They are:—
The marriage rate in 1915 rose to 10.4 per 1,000 of the population.
Infant mortality increased to 110 per 1,000 births.
It is evident from the first fact given that the war has had a striking effect on the number of marriages. The proportion of marriages to the total population during the past seventy-seven years has ranged between a maximum of 17.9 per 1,000 in 1855 and a minimum of 14.2 per 1,000 in 1882. The average for the whole period was 15.8 per 1,000.
For some years past there has been a steady though small increase in the popularity of marriage, but each year has only seen a rise of a decimal point or two. Thus 1914 showed an increase in the number of marriages over 1913 from 15.7 per 1,000.
Compared with this slight rise, the increase in the proportion last year of no less than 2.5 per 1,000 is extraordinary. In round figures, it means that, in addition to the normal number of marriages for the year, there were no fewer than 80,000 war brides.

CHILD LIFE WASTED.
The second fact gives rise to somewhat melancholy reflections. For many years past strenuous efforts have been made to reduce the heavy waste of child life. So successful have been these efforts that the infantile mortality, which in the "nineties" ranged about 150 per 1,000 births, has fallen to round about 100 per 1,000 births.
In 1909, 1912, it was as low as 97 per 1,000 births, while in 1914, after a rise to 108 in 1913, it fell to 105. The rise to 110 last year is an unfortunate fact which should have the careful attention of all those interested in the future of our race.

SHIPPING NOTES.
N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINE.

Since the loss of the *Yamato-maru* in the Mediterranean, in January last, Kobe has been the terminus of the N.Y.K. European Line, to the great inconvenience of local shippers (says *The Japan Gazette*). The situation is now remedied, and the Company will despatch its European liners from Yokohama, beginning with the *Sura-maru* on the 14th proximo.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

[FROM DR. E. J. DILLON.]

The policy pursued by Germany for the purpose of drawing Sweden into the red side shapes itself in a few comprehensive measures. Now, as heretofore, Russia is being depicted as the secular enemy of Scandinavia in general, and of Sweden in particular, her fixed aims being to reach the Atlantic Ocean on the south and the Mediterranean on the north. But, hitherto, this purpose was crossed by France and Great Britain, whom Sweden regarded as her natural allies, first against Prussia, and then against United Germany. But the conjuncture which produced this grouping of the European Powers, and warranted Sweden's reliance on France and Britain, has disappeared for ever since Germany built her powerful navy, completed the construction of the Kiel Canal, and by these additions to her offensive forces and by the destruction of Russia's naval squadron at Tushima, acquired complete and unquestioned command of the Baltic. These far-reaching changes confronted Sweden with the necessity of turning to Germany in future, instead of against her, as in the past. But there is a popular sentiment in the country, although hostile to Tsardom, still favouring France and Britain, and to turn against those Powers in the hour of their need would have been too great a wrench for the Swedish politicians, and too severe a strain for Swedish loyalty, without new and really cogent motives. These motives Germany's agents and friends profess to be in a position to supply.

Passing recent events in review, and drawing upon their imagination to provide arguments for their contentions, they maintain that France and Britain have shown themselves to be not only feeble friends, but powerful and mischievous enemies. Thus, it is to Britain's underhand scheming and diplomatic support that the success of the Norwegian Revolution of 1905 and the breaking up of the Union must be ascribed. The object of the British Government, in playing this perfidious trick upon the unsuspecting Swedes, was to leave Norway's ports and the Swedish backland exposed as an easy prey to Tsardom, which is bent on reaching the Atlantic. Nor are the Western Powers contented with the mischief they have already inflicted on Scandinavia. Their intrigues are still being conducted with insistence and energy in the same direction. For part of the price which they have agreed to pay Russia for her assistance against Germany is effective co-operation to enable her to push her way through Norway to the Atlantic, and through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean. To maintain neutrality in these circumstances, in lieu of striking a blow which would certainly be decisive, is to commit the inexplicable sin.

IMAGINATION AND HYPOTHESIS.
Such is the main line of argument adopted by the German wirepullers and their Swedish agents, who have flooded books, in which imagination usurps the place of historic research, and wild hypothesis does duty for argument. Foremost among these writings is a book published by a number of anonymous writers, including one Socialist, whose identity is an open secret. It is entitled "Sweden's Foreign Policy in the Light of the World War." In a few months this book which is written with talent and verve, ran through six editions. Other essays by Professor Kjellens, Dr. Molin, Dr. Karl Hildebrand, and certain Swedish Press organs have kept the ball rolling. They advocate intervention, now on behalf of Sweden or established as a buffer State between her and the Slav Colossus; now for the purpose of reviving the martial spirit of the Swedes and enabling them to establish their hegemony over Scandinavia, so as to play the part of leader and moulder of the destinies of all three peoples just as Prussia has done in Germany. Sweden, it is urged, has it in her power by timely intervention to turn the scales, now more or less evenly balanced against Russia and her Allies, and to establish a just claim for such recompense as would guarantee her against Slav aggression and secure her the overlordship of Scandinavia. There are some of these theses put forward with talent and defended with vigour by the spokesmen of Young Sweden, who make no secret of their entire sympathy with Germany's "kultur," political designs, and military and naval methods.

But besides this publicist campaign, which is being carried on with tenacity, recourse is also being had to concrete attempts to drive Sweden into the war. Among these is an endeavour, which has been going on for some time, to engineer in Finland an armed revolt against Russia after the same pattern, but on a much larger scale and with more adequate equipment than the outbreak of the Sinn Féiners in Ireland. It is hoped that if this rebellious movement should spread and maintain itself long enough pressure of an effective kind might be brought to bear upon public opinion and the Cabinet to determine Sweden's diplomacy to take energetic action, which being resented by Russia, would probably culminate in war.

This scheme, and also Professor Stefens' interpretation on the subject of Russia's fortifications in the Aland Islands, are, as it happens synchronised with the resumption of Germany's offensive against Riga, which is intended to supply another cogent motive for Sweden's intervention. But the group, whose voice is so far resonant, and whose ideas, however chimerical they may appear to realistic statesmen, certainly spring from a patriotic source, is small and devoid of influence in the country. The Swedish people, high-souled and sentimental though they be, differ from the German in their distrust of the abstract and the vague. Their aims are commensurate with their means, and they feel that they

(Continued on next column.)

SITUATION IN CANTON.

REBEL TROOPS CONVERGING
ON CITY.

Inquiries made yesterday in well-informed circles went to show that at present Canton is quiet; but that there is much activity on the part of revolutionary troops, three armies of which are stated to be converging on Canton from three different directions, one from Waichow, another from Chaochowfu, and a third from Changtong. With regard to the advance of the revolutionary army from Changtong, it seems that from 1,500 to 2,000 men were embarked in launches at Swatow and conveyed to Changtong, from which place they are acting jointly with the other two armies in a converging movement upon Canton. This army is under the command of General Mok Weichow, it will be remembered, was reported to have been taken by the revolutionary army last week, and it may thus be assumed that the revolutionary army has three different directions of advance.

The Changtong army will utilise the East river for reaching Canton, while the army which captured Waichow can make for Canton by way of the railway track which runs from Waichow to Canton. The army marching from Chaochowfu will have to negotiate a lot of difficult country, where there are no roads and no railways. It is evident, however, that a cleverly-concocted movement is being carried out, and in view of the fact that General Lung will remain in Canton until he is relieved by his successor, who has recently been appointed, serious developments are expected by those who are in a position to know what is actually happening, and to whose interests it is to be kept well-informed of the situation in Canton.

Our correspondent was also informed that there is no doubt that General Lung is still in Canton, and that he will remain there until relieved, and that to relieve him at the present time is a most difficult proposition.

can best compass them by building on the concrete by toilsome endeavour, respect for the bounds set by circumstance, and avoidance of impulsive fervour. And today it is the Swedish people which in the last resort will be called upon to cast the decisive vote in the matter of their foreign policy.

With the gospel of blood and iron they have no sympathy. One of the most prominent leaders of the Swedish nation is Hjalmar Branting, chief of the Socialists, who now form the most numerous party in the Riksdag. Mr. Branting and his followers and the Liberals who go with him, as well as the bulk of Conservative Parliamentarians, are profoundly convinced that the best service they can render their country is to keep it out of the war, as to the scope allowed them within these limits for giving practical recognition to the demands of the Activists to maintain the dignity of the country in all disputes that may crop up respecting details between Sweden and the Entente Powers.

THE CLOUD LIFTING.
Happily, however, the cloud of misapprehension created by German insinuations, especially regarding Russia, has lifted of late, leaving the real issues visible and impressive. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, as an eminent financier, rendered lasting services to Sweden and to Scandinavia, is known to take views of the situation which, even when they differ from ours, are generally determined by a true insight into the elements that compose it. The policy of the Cabinet, as it may be inferred from many words and acts of its two prominent members, shows a complete understanding of the national interests and due maintenance of the national dignity. In the light of those aims, the question now raised about the Aland Islands shrinks into insignificance.

If the Swedish Parliament, which is under no illusions as to where the nation's vital interests lie, and the Swedish Cabinet, which is believed to take an equally sound view of the subject, wanted to provoke war with Russia, the simplest way would be to demand the retrocession of those islands. The conversations that would ensue would engender friction enough to produce fire. And that is precisely the course on which certain Swedish newspapers are urging the Cabinet to strike out. But what Parliament and the nation require is not to tear up the November Treaty as a scrap of waste paper, but to possess the certitude that the Aland Islands will never be fortified by Russia, because Sweden would not brook the erection of strongholds there. But this certitude is bestowed by trust-worthy guarantees, which nothing that has occurred since the opening of hostilities is calculated to weaken. That Russia has thrown up merely temporary defences against Germany, which will be razed once the cause has vanished, does not affect the essence of the matter. Moreover, it may be taken for granted that before having recourse to this legitimate expedient for self-defence, the Tsar's Government consulted King Gustav's Ministers, and gave satisfactory assurances respecting the object, nature, and duration of those defences. There is, however, one point to which the Allied Powers would do well to give their careful attention. The treaty which prohibits Russia from fortifying the islands was concluded by the Great Powers among themselves. Sweden was no party to the compact. Today, even among convinced neutralists and friends of the Entente in Sweden, this conclusion is felt as an implied humiliation. It would, therefore, be a reasonable and politic measure to seize the first opportune occasion that offers to remedy this defect and to make Sweden a signatory to the treaty.

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The chap who has
thrown up a good
job to fight the Hun
IS NOW ATTACK-
ING and blazing
away "bags" of
ammunition.

He is fighting for
YOU and he needs
your support. Are
you going to help
him?

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will buy one £100 Exchequer Bond,
likewise \$500 will buy a £50 Post
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Bank will apply for either if you
will drop them a chit.

Government is removing all Income-
tax restrictions and there is now
no question of trouble on this score,
so don't hesitate longer.

Buy To-day.

ARMIES IN MOVEMENT

A GLANCE ROUND.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

(BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Those who have followed recent events can feel no surprise that the Russian Armies should again be on the move, and that the Allies should refuse to admit to German dictation of the initiative any longer.

We and Russia could very well find in a purely military sense to wait for many months longer until all the millions of rifles and thousands of guns under construction should have been delivered, and have been translated into front by much larger armies much better equipped. But a great deal has already been done. The British and Russian Armies are much more numerous and much better found in guns and artillery than they were when they were seriously engaged, and they know that they can count now, as they could not count before, upon a steady flow of men and munitions to replace losses in the field.

England and Russia could have afforded to wait, and might even have preferred to do so, but we cannot remain sensible to the fact that our French and Italian Allies are at the moment bearing the main burden of the war on land, and that it is only at Verdun and on the Trentino front that the campaign is being seriously fought. Though neither the French at Verdun nor the Italians on their northern frontiers are in any bad way, the moral effect of this constant strain upon our faithful Allies cannot be left out of consideration. It is the manifest duty of England and Russia to afford what help they can, and at the very least to prevent the enemy from withdrawing more men from our respective fronts for the profit of the Verdun and Trentino operations.

There are ways and manners of conducting an offensive under the present conditions of land warfare, and as we have all had our lessons we shall presumably not make the old mistakes again. We shall not give to our infantry half a dozen or more distant objectives which will tempt them, if successful at first, far beyond the supporting range of our guns. We shall have plenty of reserves within easy reach. We shall be prepared for a methodical and continuous offensive. We shall not expect to reach the Rhine and the Vistula at a bound. We shall not mass cavalry to ride through gaps. We shall use the powers of our new artillery and of our thousands of new machine-guns in a scientific manner, and set out to kill the enemy's lines, and not to stronger than they were except in guns, while we are much stronger in men and guns and other ways. We must fight as one Army and not as four. The interests of the individual Power must be subordinate to the interests of the whole, and strategy must regard moral as well as material forces in its calculations.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Our attention is naturally directed to the various combats, in the main, initiated by the Germans, which have taken place on the British front during the last few weeks. German attacks have ranged from the Vimy heights in the south to the region of Ypres in the north, and have resulted in several instances in the loss of trenches by us. The superior German positions which dominate ours, and the increasingly powerful German artillery, account for these local successes, which appear to have for their object the disturbance of our future plans, and have not been pressed beyond their first objectives. Similar attempts were made in April, 1915, by the Germans to disturb our plans which developed in the month following, but they failed to attain their object then, and it is not likely that their renewal will attain their object now.

The German attack on the Verdun front, having exhausted the 30 divisions which first took part in it, began to attract to itself fresh forces from other fronts, and as each fresh German force came up it was thrown remorselessly into the fight. Each time the fresh force gained a little ground, but without altering the general situation, and after a few days each fresh force became dissipated and unrecognizable from the general mass of exhausted enemies. It has always hitherto been the French who have ended each phase by an attack, and their heroic troops have gloriously resisted the German Armies and have done much to wear them out. We need not expect that the loss of Fort Vaux by the French will change the situation. They still hold the heights and positions west and south of the much-bombarded ruin, while behind again there are many lines to be taken before the Germans can achieve their end. The work has to be recommenced, and meanwhile the Germans must have the feeling that their losses have been out of all proportion to their gains.

The French have also suffered losses, but the German idea that the French reserves have been exhausted is very far from the truth, while the British and Belgian reserves remain intact. The Germans have made a prolonged and a gallant effort to seize and maintain the initiative, and to impose upon us the illusion of their invincibility. They have not succeeded, even locally, in their aims while on the whole front they have thinned out their forces, and must regard the future with some apprehension. The French estimate that their enemy has had 250,000 casualties before Verdun. The estimate may be too high, but the loss has certainly been sensible, and the usefulness of nearly a third of the German forces on the Western front has seriously diminished. Germany will not

want for men during the summer campaign, and we are under no misconception on this score. But the best element is the 1917 class, not yet engaged, and this class will not go far to make good losses in the approaching struggle, which may prove more costly to Germany than any which has preceded it.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

During the last few days the Austrian advance from the Trentino has been checked. There is every appearance that the Austrian centre, which is suffering greatly from poor communications, has at length come up against positions where General Cadorna has elected to stand, and by this time he should have assembled a force adequate for his purpose. The Italian wings hold firm in the Adige and Brenta valleys. Coni, Zugna, Monte Pasubio, and consequently the important Vallarsa route, remain in Italian hands. Many assaults by the enemy on the Posina-Astico front and upon the Asiago plateau have been hand-somely repulsed, and there is no word yet that the Austrians have extended their battle line beyond the front originally attacked. The Austrians are doubtless endeavouring to bring up to the centre a part of the formidable heavy artillery which served them so well before, and to concentrate their divisions for the reserve for a fresh effort. This must be very difficult for them in the Posina sector, because, until Pasubio falls and the Vallarsa route is open for communications, there is only the Bercola Col available, and this is a very poor route for troops and guns. But the Austrians farther east are near to the plains, notably in the Astico valley, while along the Val d'Assa, leading to Asiago, they also have a carriageable road. The position is still not without its anxieties, but we have every right to expect that the Italians will present insuperable obstacles to any further advance, and that, when he has assembled all his means, the Italian commander will give his enemy a lesson to remember.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

The Russian Southern Armies, choosing their own hour, broke up from the cantonments on June 4th, and began a general attack upon the Austrian Armies in their front from the Pripiet to the borders of Rumania. On this front of 200 miles there stand five Austrian Armies. These Armies contained a few weeks ago 11 cavalry divisions and 44 of infantry, including four of German troops, but if the Verdun and Trentino operations have caused some of these divisions to be moved elsewhere, then a corresponding deduction must be made. We can allow these Austrian Armies, until we are better informed, an aggregate effective of 1,200,000 men and a strength in rifles of about 600,000 in all. These General Brusilov's troops are undertaking a serious task, and all the greater is the credit to them for having, in their first onset,

The brunt of the first Russian attack fell upon the 6th Austrian Army under General von Pflanzer-Baltin, who was driven back for three miles near Okna, and forced to occupy a more retired position. Here the weight of the Russian artillery, by Austrian admission, flattened out the trenches, and the first evidence is given that the Russian gunners are able to compete with their enemy on equal terms. A second and important blow was dealt to the 1st Austrian Army under General von Puhallé von Bilog in the region of Olyka, and the Austrians admit that they have been compelled to retire into the plain of Lutsk. The fighting extends far northward, as far at least as the Steyr at Kolki, and at present the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's 4th Army, which stands north of Kolki, has not been seriously assailed. About Tarnopol it is von Bothmer's Army of the South which is involved, and with this Army there are probably the 3rd Division of the Prussian Guard and another German division. The advances are still in their early stages, and the Russians are proceeding methodically, using their guns well.

We do not know for certain what powers Marshal von Hindenburg possesses over the Austrian Armies south of the Pripiet, but the probability is that he exercises only general supervision, and that the Austrian Main Headquarters at Lemberg are more or less independent. Hindenburg, north of the Pripiet, rules as master, and he has answered the Russian attack in the south by a few attacks in the north. These have hitherto been of a feeble character and have been easily repulsed. They have been probably of the nature of reconnaissances, and neither the Russians nor the Germans have yet shown their hands on the northern section of the Eastern theatre. What part the Russian Central and Northern Armies will play in this great drama is not yet known, but it is conceivable that Hindenburg is regretting his divisions which have left him for the West, and that as he regards his thin line of troops extended over a front of 400 miles from the Pripiet to the Gulf of Riga he may be wondering how he will fare in the campaign. It must also be a source of anxiety to the Austrian Command that some 30 of their divisions should have been detached against Italy, and it remains to be seen whether the Austrians are strong enough to conduct successfully their two campaigns at the same time.

THE TURKISH FRONT.

The Turkish reinforcements are now coming up, and Yudenitch has had to give up some ground. His task may be hard, but the war will not be decided in Armenia. In Egypt Sir Archibald Murray has pushed forward east and west, and is in a fair way of clearing the enemy from Egypt's borders. At Salonika, General Sarrajl has been reinforced by the re-organized Serbian Army, whose re-organization and transport by sea from Constantinople have been creditable operations. At Salonika are now very considerable Allied forces, whose presence in any main

(Continued on next column.)

WAR WEARINESS IN GERMANY.

RUHLEREN PRISONERS' IMPRESSIONS.

NO SCARCITY OF SOLDIERS.

Fifteen Englishmen arrived from Ruhleben in Holland on June 7th. Most of the 15 had been interned for 19 months and they all complained of the food supplied to them.

Mr. Israel Cohen, the Berlin correspondent of the *Globe* and *Glasgow Herald*, said that flags were hoisted at the camp after the naval battle. On the first day the Germans said that the entire British Fleet had been destroyed and that they had only lost a few destroyers. On the second day some smaller cruisers were reported missing. On the third day the British Fleet had partly escaped and the German losses were greater than had been expected at first. Now even the soldiers did not believe that there had been a great German victory.

Mr. Alexander Boss, one of the prisoners, said that the food question was serious. The prisoners received nine ounces of meat per man per week, but this included fat and bone, and only four ounces of real meat. The parcels from London kept them alive, and many men lived solely on those and did not touch the German food at all. Recently the whole camp was punished because one man had cut some wires, but they got their own back, because on the following day 3,700 prisoners appealed to the German canteens for food against the normal number of 1,300. The Germans were perplexed and in difficulties how to meet the influx.

The men all complain about the German thieves that went on. Everything had to be paid for, even tables and chairs. The lawn tennis court and cricket fields cost several thousand marks a year for rent. Postal money orders of 23 10s. sent by the Dutch Post Office, amounting to 88 marks, were paid with 71 marks 35 pennings. On the journey to Holland the party saw 300 women waiting outside a butter shop at Charlottenburg. A German woman told them that they were starving, but that the war would end in three months.

On arrival at Gravesend the party of released men, emphasized, in the strongest possible fashion, the urgent need of something being done to help the prisoners still at Ruhleben, and to help to expedite the release of the many old men and invalids there.

They agreed that the dearth of food has created a great weariness of the war. "I cannot tell you what the people generally feel," said Mr. Tregaskis, back from Berlin. "But I know what my landlady felt. Formerly she was bitter against the British, and full of tales against them. Now she is full of blame for the German authorities. I imagine that a same change of opinion has come over many others."

"The people feel that they have won the war, but that no one will recognize it," said one of the party. "They are flags up and holidays for the school children, but as one German admitted to me, when he had a little drink, 'It is Deutschland über alles,' but nothing to eat; you lose, but you have all you want." Hence the common people—including the soldiers—want peace. They are war weary. They've reached the stage now when they would welcome peace however obtained. They would jump at some arrangement which ended the fighting, without either gain or loss for them. This war weariness is the most marked feature around Berlin to-day. The passion, the fury of the crowds, has exhausted itself. Of course, this does not mean that the rulers want peace. It is quite another question."

The man declared that there is no scarcity of soldiers in the country. Everywhere as they passed they saw an abundance of men.—*Times*.

USING UP VITALITY.

The struggle for existence uses up vitality at a greater rate than any other thing. In the long effort to make both ends meet we shorten life surely, though imperceptibly.

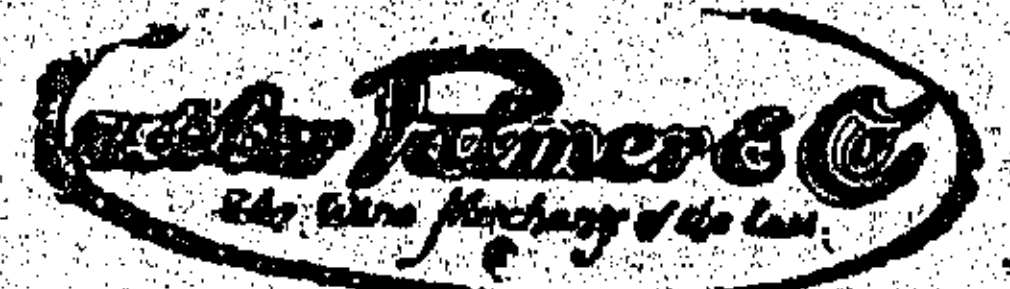
Especially in middle age, at forty or thereabouts, do we become impressed with the necessity of having something in hand against bad times, and with that feeling in time comes worry, nervous breakdown, neurasthenia. The entire system feels the result of the nervous strain, and then shows signals of distress.

The digestion resents things that it accepted before, the heart palpitates on slight exertion, the muscles of the back ache after a day's work. Your blood is thinner and not so bright a red; you lose strength.

When these things occur, whether you are fourteen or forty, you need a tonic. Dr. Williams' pink pills suit the needs of most people because they are non-alcoholic, and they really build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. They are useful for growing children and for men and women whose nervous energy has been overtaxed.

Start a course to-day, and ask the dealer for Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, so as to avoid substitutes. Also obtainable direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95, Elizabeth Road, Shanghai, one bottle \$1.50; six bottles \$8, post free.

theatre might easily change the balance of power. Across the Greek frontier has become a part of the Bulgarian Army, evidently at German instigation, in order to hold us at Salonika. The expedition to Salonika was a political and not a military operation. It has not as yet secured political results commensurate with the amount of military energy expended upon it; but now that we are so strong in the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Russians are once more on the move, the time has fully come for drastic measures which will compel our enemies and false friends in this region to mend their manners. History will be very severe upon the Allies if the absence from the decisive theatre of this large Army at Salonika converts what might have been a *bonne bataille* in the West into what Napoleon described as a *bataille ordinaire*.



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150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

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[38]

UNABLE TO WORK ECZEMA SO BAD

Pimples All Over Body. Burning and Itching. Could Not Sleep or Rest. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Well As Ever.

125, Fleet St., Ashton-Lyons, Lancs.

"I suffered from a bad case of eczema. It commenced itching underneath the skin and then broke out with pimples all over my body. They grew larger and then broke out a mass of sores. I was unable to work for about eight weeks, suffering great pain. It caused burning and itching and I could not sleep at night or rest anywhere for about six months."

"I tried treatment, but all failed to do me any good. I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used them three months and the sores all came off my body in scales and then they began to heal and the pain left me altogether. I feel as well now as ever I did in my life."

(Signed) Fred Schofield, Aug. 29, 1913.

Retain your good looks, keep your skin clear, scalp clean and free from dandruff, hair lustrous and glossy, hands soft and white, nails round and shapely. Cuticura Soap with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will promote and maintain these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Besides, in purity and delicate emollient properties they meet with the approval of the most discriminating.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 25-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 37, Charterhouse Sq., London.



THE BEST DRINK IN HOT WEATHER.

Large supplies have lately arrived from London.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

MONTSERRAT
LIME JUICE

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

GERMAN VERSION OF THE NAVAL FIGHT.

NEWS OF LOSSES DELAYED FOR "MILITARY REASONS."

An official telegram received in Amsterdam on June 8th from Berlin gives a denial to all official and semi-official Press reports from the British side, which, the telegram says, are systematically spread abroad in order to deny the greatness of the British defeat in the naval battle on May 31st and create the impression that the battle was a victory for the British arms. The telegram continues:—

"It is asserted that the German Fleet left the battlefield and that the British fleet remained master of it."

"As regards that, it is stated that by the repeated and effective attacks of our torpedo-boat flotillas during the battle on the evening of May 31st, the British main Fleet was forced to turn round and never again came within sight of our forces, and in spite of its superior speed and reinforcements by a British battle squadron of 12 vessels, which came up from the southern region of the North Sea, never attempted to come again into touch with our forces, to continue the battle or to effect a junction with the above-mentioned squadron in order to bring about the desired destruction of the German Fleet."

"The British assertion that the British Fleet in vain endeavoured to reach the fleeing German Fleet in order to defeat it before reaching its home port d'après is contradicted by the alleged official British statement that Admiral Jellicoe with his Grand Fleet had already reached his base at Scapa Flow (Orkney), 300 miles from the battlefield, on June 1st."

"Our numerous German torpedo-boat flotillas which were sent out after the battle to make a night attack towards the north beyond the theatre of the day battle did not find the British main Fleet in spite of a keen search. Moreover, our torpedo-boats were able to rescue a large number of British survivors of various vessels which had been sunk."

"As further proof of the fact disputed by the British of the participation of the entire battle fleet in the battle, it is pointed out that the British Admiralty report announced that the *Marlborough* was disabled. Furthermore, one of our submarines on June 1st sighted another vessel of the *Iron Duke* class, heavily damaged, steering towards the English coast. Both the vessels mentioned belong to the British main Fleet."

"In order to belittle the great German success the British Press also attributes the loss of several British vessels to German mines, submarines and airships. In this connection it is expressly pointed out that neither mines, which could have been just as dangerous to our own Fleet as to that of the enemy, nor submarines were employed by our High Sea Fleet, and German airships were exclusively used for reconnaissance work."

"The German victory was gained by able leadership and by the effect of our artillery and torpedoes. Until now we refrained from contradicting many of the alleged official British assertions regarding German losses. The latest assertion, again and again repeated, is that the German Fleet lost not fewer than two vessels of the *Kaiser* class, the *Wiesbaden*, two battle cruisers, four small cruisers, a great number of destroyers. Moreover, the British indicate that the *Pommern*, which we reported lost, is not a ship of the line of 13,000 tons, built in 1903, but a modern Dreadnought of the same name."

"We state that the total loss of the German High Sea forces during the battle of May 31st and June 1st, and subsequently, are:—

One battle cruiser.

One ship of the line of older construction.

Four small cruisers.

Five torpedo-boats.

Of these losses the *Pommern*, launched in 1909, the *Wiesbaden*, the *Elbing*, the *Franken*, and five torpedo-boats, have already been reported sunk in official statements."

"For military reasons we refrained till now from making public the loss of the vessels *Lützow* and *Roon*. In view of the wrong interpretation of this measure, and moreover in order to frustrate English legends about gigantic losses on our side, these reasons must now be dropped. Both vessels were lost on their way to harbour after attempts had failed to keep the heavily damaged vessels afloat. The crews of both ships, including all severely wounded, are in safety."

"While the German list of losses is hereby closed, positive indications are to hand that the actual British losses are materially higher than established and made public by us on the basis of our own observation. British prisoners state that besides the *Weser*, the *Prinzess Royal* and the *Birmingham* were also destroyed. According to reliable reports the *Dreadnought Marlborough* also sank before reaching port."

"The battle of the Skagerak was, and remains, a German victory, even if the result is judged solely by the losses in ships officially admitted by the British. The total tonnage of German losses is 50,720 tons, against 117,750 tons British losses."

"The *Lützow* was a battle-cruiser of 28,000 tons, built at Danzig, launched in 1913, and completed last year. Her armament consisted of light 12-in. 12 1/2-in., and 18 3-in. guns. She had four torpedo tubes, and a speed of 29-30 knots."

"The *Roon* was a cruiser of 4,800 tons, built at Kiel and completed in 1913. She carried 12 4-in. guns, had two submerged torpedo tubes, and a speed of 29-30 knots."

"The *Weser* was a battle-cruiser of 28,000 tons, built at Danzig, launched in 1913, and completed last year. Her armament consisted of light 12-in. 12 1/2-in., and 18 3-in. guns. She had four torpedo tubes, and a speed of 29-30 knots."

"The *Prinzess Royal* was a battle-cruiser of 28,000 tons, built at Danzig, launched in 1913, and completed last year. Her armament consisted of light 12-in. 12 1/2-in., and 18 3-in. guns. She had four torpedo tubes, and a speed of 29-30 knots."

"The *Birmingham* was a battle-cruiser of 28,000 tons, built at Danzig, launched in 1913, and completed last year. Her armament consisted of light 12-in. 12 1/2-in., and 18 3-in. guns. She had four torpedo tubes, and a speed of 29-30 knots."

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GERMAN "NAVAL VICTORY" MIRAGE VANISHING.

A CRITICAL MOOD AFTER THE DELIRIUM.

The first delirium of the German Press over the great naval "victory" is over; it has been succeeded by a more sober, almost critical mood. All the peans and flag-waving in the world will not alter the sheer fact that the naval position is unchanged, if it has not actually changed for the worse. This critical attitude is more manifest in those few organs of the Press that are habitually independent in view; such, for example, as the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which prints on its front page a curious quotation from the *Bund*, a Swiss newspaper that is notoriously inspired "to put it mildly, from Berlin. The quotation is remarkable for its 'ifs.' It runs as follows:—

"If it is true that this first big battle has ended with the results, then the tactical superiority rests with the Germans. The British losses are serious; those of the Germans—if no supplementary publication of losses is forthcoming—are small indeed. If that is so, then we must admit that the military consequences of this battle should be valued very highly."

Such a succession of conditional clauses argues very little faith on the part of the writer in the validity of his "ifs," and therefore of his argument. It is evident that he knows more than he cares to say, and that the *Frankfurter* is much of the same way of thinking.

Captain Persius, whatever else may be said of him, is really a naval expert and knows the elements of his business. He, too, administers a cold douche. "Even the British loss of three big Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts," he points out, "is not a decisive factor." The battle has left things where they were.

FANTASTIC THEORIES.

Obviously the only way to keep up the illusion of victory is to assume that the British Fleet had some purpose in view, and that it was foiled in that purpose. In the *Vossische Zeitung* Vice-Admiral Kalan von Hofe puts forward this curious and fantastic argument:—

"It is evident that our High Seas Fleet, with wide-extended feelers—i.e., protected on all sides by big and small cruisers, and especially by our far-seeing airships—had once more undertaken a voyage northward up to a certain point, where, for important strategic reasons, the commander determined to turn back, when suddenly the British Armada appeared in full strength, steaming from Scotland, and evidently resolved this time to fight for the supremacy of the North Sea and the Baltic."

The Allies of Great Britain, he goes on, have recently pointed out to her in "unmistakable terms" the inadequacy of her present blockade, and demanded "that she should exercise greater pressure upon Denmark" with a view to obtaining the right of free passage through the Belt and Sound, and eventually to bringing Denmark with the Allies. "Great Britain has given her assent to this policy, and the first step was the dispatch of the Armada."

Denmark figures in the imagination, too, of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which solemnly asks:—

"What pressing necessity could have faced the British Fleet to seek a decision which up to now it has so carefully avoided? We cannot state for certain what were the intentions of the 'main part' of the British naval force in its raid against the German coast. But the place where our High Seas Fleet barred the conclusions. It is possible that the British Fleet's intention was to force its way towards the Baltic; and operation which would lead to the setting up of a second Salonic in Denmark. Unsurprisingly, already been made before by the Britishers. There are, moreover, plenty of people in Denmark who hold Venetianist views."

And since this diabolic Danish scheme has been foiled, of course it was a glorious victory. But, apart from this crazy notion, it is interesting to notice the assumption in both these articles that the High Seas Fleet was not intending battle and was taken by surprise.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 13th July.—

9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at the St. John's Cathedral.

Friday, 14th July.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Ship's Gear at T.K.K. and H. Skott & Co's Godowns, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera & Comedy Co., at the Theatre Royal.—Polish and Bohemian.

Saturday, 15th July.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Sunday, 16th July.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Ship's Gear and Furniture at T.K.K. and H. Skott & Co's Godowns, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Wednesday, 18th July.—

Noon.—The "Devonport" Steamship Co., Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

12.15 p.m.—The "Thames" Steamship Co., Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

The German official account repeats that *Weser*, *Prinzess Royal*, *Birmingham* and *Marlborough* are sunk. They are not sunk and are safe in port. They are the repetition of this false statement issued by the British Admiralty on June 8th, viz.:—"This is false. The complete list of British losses has been made public."

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GERMANY'S DAILY WAR BILL.

ONLY TWO-THIRDS OF BRITISH.

The Reichstag has finally adopted the Budget against the votes of both Social fractions.

The new war credit of £600,000,000 was adopted against the votes of the Socialist Herr Haase's party (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft*).

During the debate on the first reading of the war credit Count von Helldorn, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the monthly war expenditure from January to May, 1916, was somewhat under £100,000,000. The Minister proceeded:—

"During the last three quarters of the year the German battle fronts have not grown smaller. Especially during the victorious advance of our troops at Verdun during the last three months an uninterrupted stubborn battle has been raging with an extraordinary expenditure of ammunition. The new credit covers the probable requirements for the half-year. France's monthly expenditure is almost as high as ours, while Great Britain's is 50 millions higher."

The confidence of the nation in its own strength and in the future has enabled us to raise £1,800,000,000 out of £2,000,000,000 in long-term loans. None of the other belligerents has been able to do anything like this. In Great Britain the consolidated loans have reached hardly 50 per cent. and in France hardly one-third of the necessary war credits. Therefore in both countries war credits are growing. The payments on our fourth War Loan, the subscriptions for which have been higher than for the third, amounted to May 31st to £47,500,000, or about 90 per cent. of the advanced by loan societies for War Loan of the amount put so far. This shows the sound basis of our war finances."

As regards M. Ribot's story that Exchequer bills and Loan bills are being stored up in the Reichsbank in the place of gold, I may point out that the gold mentioned in the Reichsbank reports is £123,200,000 and covered over 36 per cent. of the bank-notes issued, while according to the report of the Banque de France was 30 1/2 per cent. When the war broke out the gold covering for French bank-notes was 62 per cent. and for German bank-notes 43 1/2 per cent. showing a decrease in France of about 31 per cent., as against a decrease of 61 in Germany. The Finance Administration can produce money for waging the war only if the essential economic foundations remain protected by the achievements of the army. The Navy protected the coast, and in an open sea fight recently caused the defeat of a superior enemy. These facts appear to me to furnish the weightiest and surest foundation for our war finances.—*Reuter*.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

ANXIETY FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

[The Times has received the following communication from a correspondent who has unusual opportunities of ascertaining the state of feeling and the actual position in Austria-Hungary.]

Recently an important member of a neutral Legation in Vienna wrote:—

"Here existence is no longer possible. We have no bread to eat, no milk, no butter, no fat—nothing, absolutely nothing. The general misery is indescribable. Every day talks of an awful revolution if the war lasts much longer. The offensive against Italy has been undertaken in order to keep up public spirit, and because it is hoped that success in that quarter would end the war. We betide us if this hope also should fail."

The Viennese Press, while attributing decisive importance to the offensive against Italy, abstains from over-confident forecasts. The fighting at Verdun, which the best Austro-Hungarian military critics consider an undeniable setback for the German Army, prevents the expression of hasty opinions. Events are followed with the greatest anxiety both at Vienna and at Budapest, because it is felt that, if the offensive could place in Austrian hands another territorial pawn, peace on the basis of a favourable compromise might not be far off."

HUNGARIAN FEAR OF GERMAN DOMINATION.

Such a compromise is desired particularly by the Hungarians. They fear German predominance, which would be inevitable were the Central Powers to gain a crushing victory, and they know that Hungary would suffer painful humiliations were the Allies completely victorious. True, an Allied victory is thought in Hungary to be much less likely than German predominance. German penetration in Hungary is becoming dangerous. It is violently denounced by the Press and in Parliament."

A number of German agricultural enterprises which dispose of a large amount of capital and are supported by the German Government have hired immense tracts of land on long leases in Hungary. Thus, for instance, the South German Peasants' League has hired for 25 years on very favourable terms the big estates of Count Louis Karolyi in the county of Szatmar. Other districts have been taken over in the Bukovina, where the war has ruined the landowners, large and small. The apprehensions aroused by these developments have increased the unpopularity of the Premier, Count Tizsa, who is now supported chiefly by the Magyarized Jews, whose financial connection with the Jewish *haute finance* of Austria and Germany renders them favourable to the economic penetration of Hungary by Germany."

In these circumstances and in view of the constantly increasing scarcity and dearth of the principal necessities of life, public feeling in Hungary as well as in Austria is in a dangerous condition. Should the offensive against Italy fail to achieve the decisive success generally hoped for, or should disaster overtake German or Austro-Hungarian arms in any other direction, the demand for peace almost at any price might become irresistible."

THE REAL OBJECT.

Meanwhile Germany, after her manner, adopts an attitude of detached violence and denies that Austria-Hungary can be of great value to her either as "a bridge to the Balkans" or as a part of a "self-contained trade area." It is argued that Germany has all the Austrian trade that she wants. The bulk of those Austrian imports which do not come from Germany consist almost entirely of raw materials which Germany does not possess. Hence the idea of destroying foreign competition

(Continued on next column.)

GERMAN ECONOMIC AIMS.

AUSTRIA AND "CENTRAL EUROPE."

FUTURE TRADE RELATIONS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY IN BERLIN.]

Just six months have passed since *The Times* called attention to the new German doctrine of "Central Europe." I then showed how Germany and Austria-Hungary were being soaked in the belief that they form the natural centre of a great political and economic system, stretching from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Alps, the Adriatic, and the Danube, and destined to draw in all the States on its fringe; how Friedrich Naumann's book, "Mitteleuropa," had become a new gospel; and how efforts were being made to hurry through Austro-German fiscal negotiations—combined with political agreements about the future of Poland.

It appears that in the meantime a certain amount of progress has been made. Contingent agreements about Poland have undoubtedly been concluded between Berlin and Vienna, and Berlin has succeeded in, at least, initiating formal economic negotiations between Hungary and Austria and economic discussions of some kind between Austria-Hungary and Germany. But whereas, at the outset, every effort was made to magnify the importance of the "Central Europe" movement and to depict in terrifying colours its vast offensive power, every effort is now being made to represent the great schemes as harmless family arrangements which hardly concern the outside world, and against which it would be really quite absurd for the Allies to take serious precautions. It may be remembered that at the beginning of the war the German public, taught that it was now realizing the ideal of Fichte, and becoming a self-contained, self-supporting community—*ein geschlossener Handelsstaat*, which could live on its own resources and defy the rest of the world. To the general public "Central Europe" was an extension of this ideal, and signified a future in which the self-contained State would stretch from the North Sea into Asia, but still remain self-supporting—a glorious and wonderful Prussia, surrounded by satellites, released from dependence upon overseas trade. The disappointing thing was that all the leaders of industry, trade, finance, and shipping refused to believe in the new dream. Herr Ballin, for example, declared that Germany "must not turn her eyes away from the sea." Herr von Gwinner said that "none of the new proposals which see our goal in the Near or Further South-East end for Germany be a substitute for the vitalizing North-Western movement."

The Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Sydow, said, on February 19th, "We need economic and industrial traffic with our Allies, but we also need it with neutrals and with the States that are now hostile. We shall not in future be able to do without the world markets for our industry and our trade."

WHY TIRPITZ FELL.

These views have gathered weight with every month that has passed. It is not much to say that for the present they dominate German policy. They are the true explanation of the downfall of Admiral von Tirpitz, of the determination to avert at almost any price war with the United States, of Germany's persistent "peace" intrigues, and of all that is known in Germany as the "western direction" of the Chancellor's aims. At the same time they show clearly what is the line of attack which Germany most fears from the Allies, and especially from the British Empire.

In a remarkable series of articles, described as "conversations in Germany and Austria," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has just provided a convenient summary of current discussion. Together with the mass of literature which has grown about Naumann's book, these articles give a pretty clear picture of present opinion. Let us look first at the views attributed to Austria.

The Germans in Austria are said to recognize that, unlike Germany, which "must" recover a foreign trade of £1,000,000,000, Austria-Hungary is mainly concerned with the regulation of her relations with Germany, with whom she does about 40 per cent. of her trade both in exports and imports. "The highest productivity" is now the favorite formula, and many writers speak of future Austro-German relations as "the fusion of two great syndicates." They demand, in fact, complete free trade between Germany and Austria-Hungary, complete freedom of movement for population and capital, and assimilation of the systems of law, trade, and administration."

On the other hand, Austrian industry generally is of an entirely different opinion, and desires only a reduction of Customs duties between Germany and Austria-Hungary, together with some device by which the two Empires can secure complete co-operation in the negotiations. At the same time it is admitted that there is considerable opposition to any scheme of Austro-German "free trade" upon the ground that Austrian trade would in reality be robbed of all vitality, and that the only practical policy consists in establishing Austro-German relations on the ordinary basis.

THE REAL OBJECT.

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At times of crisis it must be Bovril

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO ... TO SAIL ... On 11th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "LUOW" ... On 11th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 14th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO ... "CHINHUA" ... On 15th July, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN ... "KUIKOW" ... On 25th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "BANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. SS. "ANHUI", "CHIN", "LUOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 11th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 14th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "RANTHIA" 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 26th July.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916.

AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	1916		1916	1916
Colombo				
NELLORE	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 23	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVAKA	Aug. 11	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NOVA	Aug. 25	"MOOLTAN"	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
NOVA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
MALTA	Sept. 18	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
NAMUR	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
SARDINIA				

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 15th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY, 17th July.
NOVA	SATURDAY, 23rd July.
MALTA	SATURDAY, 13th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to R. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	18,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon
	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sakino	21,000	THURSDAY, 27th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELING, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Numa	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and LANGKON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd July, at Noon
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	TUESDAY, 11th July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	THURSDAY, 27th July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	11,500	THURSDAY, 20th July, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,800	THURSDAY, 13th July, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

* Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

R. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 293 and 295

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
"KWANTO MARU"	8,000 — 12 knots	On or about 12th July. 11
"KIYO MARU"	17,200 — 14 knots	THURSDAY, 13th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURSDAY, 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. ‡ Proceeding to South American Ports. § Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120. " " " NEW YORK £60. " " " " £86.10. " " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS. MESSAGERS, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AERICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
KIYO MARU 17,200 — 14 knots 1 THURSDAY, 13th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
R. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building. 121
TELEPHONE 591.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... POLYNESIEN ... On or about 15th July.

HOMEWARD

For MANILA, HAIPHONG, MARSEILLES, and TOURANE ... (Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey. FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00. For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 28th July, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. ‡ Omitting Manila and Nagasaki

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"JAVA MARU" ... S. Yano ... SATURDAY, 15th July, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOUBABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"ANAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

"BOSSU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. † Proceeding to Anping and Takao. These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office. For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 23rd July, 11 A.M. On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Tel. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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